THE NEW YORK BOY ON TRU

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critical to the demonstrib Mr. Rowdon reinning with him to America er more firitiale larie from 15 to 10 til to work in his factory

her know the American how forcion's views. There are others is willing to admit that the Amerimay lack some attributes to mesecured by the English boy, indet more than makes up for such de every case it is the New York bey tive have in mind when they speak Imerican boy. But there is a difof opinion as to the definition of

or example Mr. Taber, head of the we' (lub in Avenue A, who is constantly repla with thousands of working boys, ers that to the best of his knowledge he a never met an American boy, meaning or never show up in Avenue A. Dene an American boy as one born in this try and educated in the public schools, it Mr. Taber admits that a big majority the club's membership are Americans

Mr. Taber has met boys of every nation-He has made it his business to study Not a day passes that he does not in to a job one, two, maybe half a dozen The fact that he timself is a native ! England does not incline him, he says, undue partiality when comparing the elative efficiency from a business point of law of the British and American lad, but a experience in this country with boys orces him to believe that there is a lot of uth in Mr. Bowden's observations.

The American boy," said Mr. Taber, as infinitely more chances than the Engsh boy. The apprentice system in England which makes a lad work three years or so without pay is a damper to the get rich in a harry disposition.

But as a general thing the English boy starting out to be a mechanic or tradesman hasn't that disposition, and he is a good deal slower of comprehension than the American boy. The English boy even at school is accustomed to going over the same ground again and again. The American doesn't like to go over the same ground

more than once.
"Undoubtedly the public school system here is all right for this country, but there is one thing it does not teach and that is thoroughness. Pupils are dancing one minute and tackling mathematics the next. They get a smattering of no end of things by the time they graduate; but are

seldom thorough in anything. "The English schoolboy doesn't get a try at so many things but he is kept ham-mering away at a few, with the three R's in the lead, till he knows these few pretty

well. This means thoroughness. The other day I asked a boy just out

of the public schools who wanted me to get him a job if he had studied algebra. "Oh, yes,' he answered. 'I was done with that two years ago."

"I tried him with a simple equation, and after struggling with it a moment the boy confessed that he must have forgotten all the algebra he thought he had learned.

"The school education of most of the boys I come in contact with is absolutely superficial, and the same lack of thoroughness. the same dislike of plodding, as they call it. is noticeable in the average American boy who starts out at 15 or 16 to earn his living. To stick at the same job a year or so is too slow for him."
"How then do you account for his success

in almost everything he undertakes?" Mr Taber was asked.

"A most valuable asset of the American boy is the confidence he has in himself, born of the fact that there is no position in this country he may not aspire to, and a second valuable asset is his skill in bluffing. Add to these the extraordinarily prosperous condition of this country, which makes employers glad to get almost any sort of help, even the most indifferent. In some lines of work of late it has been the boy who could "A gentleman to whom I had sent a boy

looking for a job came to me chuckling the next day to tell me that before he had a chance to ask a single question the appli-cant proceeded to subject him to a regular inquisition. Much amused at having the tables turned, the employer just sat back and answered questions like this: How much did he pay? How long were the hours? Did he give many holidays? Was he kind to his employees? Yes, the young-ster actually asked him that.

"As for the bluffing, let me illustrate: Application was made to me for a lad who knew something about engineering. I approached a boy of 18 on the subject. Had e studied mathematics? Had he learned anything about trigonometry, I asked.

"No, he hadn't; but that didn't matter. He would go and apply for the job anyway; he knew a fellow who would coach him a little. He got the place. Whether he kept

it for long I don't know. .
"Ship painters were needed, and a youth I know told me he was going to make a try for the work, which paid, I believe, something like \$5 a day. He had been earning \$7 a week in a shop.

"No, he had never painted a stroke in his had to be done in a rush and there was no time to look up references, and the lad told me afterward that by watching and copying the man working next to him he got on all right. For all I know he may be

painting ships yet. "Now, in either of these cases an English youth would never have dreamed of butting in. With few exceptions the English boy is afraid to undertake to do anything he has not thoroughly learned Ask an American boy: 'Can you do so and so?' and be answers 'Sure,' whether he knows

"But I notice that the average A tary wher present from one just to another address in marriage more chain to up fit when he are fitted to require marriage, and has often to

or office statementer who spend a few mountles engined on the may from thermany He told the long to see frighte

The event told one he one finglish.

Things went along enthous much more than college professor till one day show telementer emilierred to parties his assescares that Course Washington was an Fightelman. Then they sent for him Pale with fright debineter force into my rooms for professions; and after that we heard very little atomic England and the Freefish.

Amortise many other absence to some extent 16. Sewelen's openion of the American law in least frear anguaging large frestricate of them to work in cartons capacities in a large inpartment store. Before coming to New York a few years ago this man engaged boys for a Philadelphia concern

"In Philadelphia whom a boy is discharged or discharges himself his mother comes to see the reason why. In New York the parent mever appears. She doesn't care mately there are manufacturers what work her boy is doing an long as the pay is equally good, and naturally the lary wants the job which pays the most then and there

He thinks of the present more than of the future. Many a time a boy taxes his luncu time to apply alsowhere for a job which promises it cents more a weak than I pay, and if he gets it he mean't turn up here again. He has been told that nothing here again. He has been told that making stated in the way of steady advancement to a responsible and lucrative position in his business provided he amplies himself to mastering the details, but the extra 50 cents counts for more at the moment than future prospects.

his future prospects.

"The American boy is, I find, more arebitious than the foreign born, equally hard working and equally faithful while he remains here. I have also found that he is always on the lookout for an easier job that is, one with shorter hours, regardless of whether the easier job will in the long run he the most paying.

In Mr. Peck, a manager of the New York Telephone Company, the American boy has a strong champion. Mr. Peck does not indorse Mr. Bowden's views, perhaps because his experience has been different. Boys of many nationalities come and go at the telephone company's offices, and the American boy, says their champion, em-American boy, says their champion, em-bodies the best qualities of them all.

"In my opinion the American boy is the best on earth from a business standpoint."

Mr. Peck remarked cheerfully. "It is eavironment rather than difference in character that makes him different from the English law.

the English boy.
"It is hardly fair to contrast him with any European. Take, for instance, a foreign boy who comes over with a parent or parent and younger sisters or brothers. From the start he is expected to make good. From the start he is expected to make good. He must find work at once and stick to it, because the family is to some extent dependent on the boy's earnings. He is schooled to the necessity of being self-supporting and he is not familiar enough with the labor situation over here to play fast and looss with a job.

"Consequently he will often hold on indefinitely to undesirable, poorly paid work which an American boy would throw up in a week or two, knowing exactly how to go

week or two, knowing exactly how to go a week or two, knowing exactly how to go to work to get another place and perhaps because his circumstances admit of his being idle for a few days. Stability and perse-verance are traits incidental to the English character, but the English have not a mo-nopoly of those traits.

"And if it were true that the American boy is less stable than the English boy it is equally true that generally speaking

it is equally true that generally speaking he is far quicker, keener, more adaptable. I have never failed to find it so. The American boy has always attained splendid success in all lines of work; he will conto succeed against all rivals.

"It is quite true that the American boy is on the alert to better himself and he is willing to work hard to do it. I have never found him lazy. None can or does work harder than he.

"I have in mind the case of a lad who

"I have in mind the case of a lad who began to work here when he was 15 or so. Two-years later he left us to accept a position which paid better and promised more for the future, and during the next year and a half he changed his work three times solely because he saw it wouldn't lead to anything higher.

"The last place did offer splendid chances, he thought, for climbing, and there he is sticking. That he did wisely to keep on the move is evident. I approved his course. An English boy might have stuck to the first job.

first job.
"For clean, mental alertness I have had "For clean, mental alertness I have had to give the palm sometimes to German boys who have worked here and who undoubtedly will beat their American companions at the game of getting rich; but then they lacked certain other qualities we admire and love in the American boy."

That the American boy is a keen, quick witted proposition is the opinion of a manager of the Western Electric Company, which employs sometimes as many as

manager of the Western Electric Company, which employs sometimes as many as 2,000 lads from 17 up, representing almost every nationality under the sun, although 80 per cent. perhaps are American born. "Time was," said the manager, "when tools and machines made on the other side of the ocean were the better. That time has gone by. There is now no machinery better than the American made, no tools which are better made, if so good, as those manufactured in this country by American workmen.

as those manufactured in this country by American workmen.

"There is no machinist to-day more skilful than the American machinist. I don't think it, I know it. After fourteen years experience I am thoroughly convinced of that fact.

"Now those machinists didn't get there by dawdling, shirking and looking for a soft snap. At the same time I must admit that it is becoming increasingly difficult to get enough intelligent, ambitious American youths to take up the machinists' and kindred trades for the reason that many hold back hoping to find a place with shorter hours and work not needing such close study and application and which is less servile. And I have noticed this: The American boy rebels at routine. Routine is not nearly so tiresome and disagreeable to the English or the foreign boy, who is accustomed to it from babyhood and to a certain sort of servility inseparable from a monarchy.

monarchy.

"The foreign boy who applies himself along a given line is apt to be satisfied with his work. The American boy is not so easily satisfied. He is used to a more rapid pace than the other and is quicker to determine whether the work he is doing is suited to him and his tastes and to size up its money possibilities.

is suited to him and his tastes and to size up its money possibilities.

"The disposition of the American boy to like change is not helped by the fact that of late in most of the large manufacturing industries of this country the tendency is to classify, to specialize along certain lines—to have a certain sort of tool only made in one department, one particular branch of the business only taught in another department. This means concentration on one particular kind of work instead of geting a general idea of many kinds.

"As to the statement that the main ambitton of the American working boy is to get an easy office position the statistics of the technical night schools and classes will not bear it out."

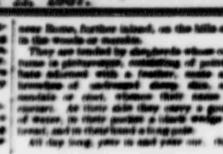
technical night schools and classes will not bear it out.

At the Hoe manufacturing plant, which employs a small army of lads on the apprentice system at a sliding scale of pay for the five years term, 80 per cent. of the boys serve the full term, the man who hires them said, showing no disposition to throw up their jobs to abandon the trade of machinist for something easier. Of the bunch he thought the American born were as hard workers, as ambitious, and perhaps more skilful than the Europeans.

DUNTERPARTS OF THE AMERI CAN COMMON VEAR ROME

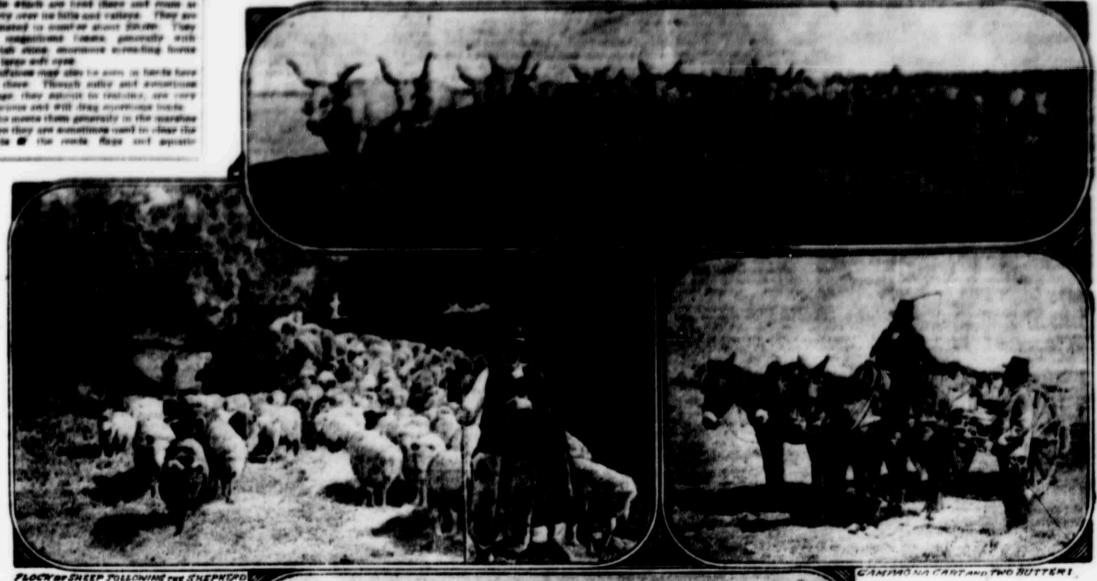
to Start in The of the most detailing to of the Compagns is the hards of Starts are treat there and many as timery year too fillly and valleys. They are mates in number about \$00,000. They magnificant locate generally with the access moreover expending forces and targo and ayes

Sufficient rings after his every on hearts here and there. Though nathy and securitions sevage they apprope to require, see once stand appropriate and will first appropriate the meets them generally in the marshes show they are sumetimes used to deep the the reside flage and aquastr



this a direct FEBRURE FIGURERY

holding on filter impresentations Fire time severation of this campages a



plants with which the summer has choked the stream. Though generally under control, their original savagery will occasionally break out, and they sometimes attack their drivers and trample them to death.

Along the walls of Rome at regular intervals little pens are railed off with strong beams to afford refuge to any pedestrians in case they may chance to meet a drove of buffaloes or cattle.

A considerable number of horses are bred on the Campagna and several hundred are often seen together on one farm. The Campagna horses are not handsome in figure, but they are very strong and enduring. They are of so robust constitution that they are practically immune from ailments, and one of their characteristic features is that they do not require shelter either in summer or winter.

The horses seen in the Campagna are nostly mares and unbroken colts. The latter, known as puledri, are generally left wild until they are 3 years old. They are provided with water, and very rarely, when the cold and rains have destroyed the grass, with some hay, but generally they are left to roam at large without any shelter except what they can find for themselves under the trees.

A solitary driver, the counterpart of an peaked black felt hat, a short jacket or a long riding black cloak lined with green,

the lasso, which they handle very skilfully Once the colt is caught he is dragged or driven home and fastened to a pillar in the centre of a field and his training begun. Many of the Campagna horses are sold to the Government for cavalry remounts, and as they are capable of enduring great fatigue and withstanding great heat and

cold they do excellent service. The flocks of sheep on the Campagna ire another characteristic feature. Their number is estimated at a couple of millions and one meets them almost everywhere,

spend their time leaning on the pole, watch- lunch; the aqua cotta, his evening meal or ing the berds, gazing vacantly into space, dreaming perhaps, or sleeping under shade of some solitary tree, while their dogs do all the active work, keep guard over the sheep, prevent them from stray ing drive them and direct their course.

The sheep follow after the shepherd and are not driven before him, and at nightfall when they are all gathered together he leads them to the fold. The fold is movable

During the day, to while away the long idle hours, the shepherd will pick here and there herbs and roots, wild chicory perhaps and a few blades of a grass which resembles endive. These he puts carefully away and when he returns to his but he lights a wood fire, fills a pot of water in which he drops quated, the ploughshare is of wood the same a small quantity of olive oil and throws in to boil Paste on Sundays and bread on week days is broken in the mess. which the shepherd shares with his dog.

human dwelling is not met with, but now and a tain one sees a cosolore, that is,a stone house, generally crumbling to ruin, and very carely, to his great surprise, the traveller finds it inhabited. Generally it is a poor anily of contadini from the Abruzzi, malarin stricken and old, who attempt to eke out a livelihood on this desolate wilder

The husband will perhaps try to reclaim a piece of land, and by dint of hard toil he may succeed in growing enough corn to keep the family in bread during the year. The wife breeds chickens and pigeons, and the son, if there is one and he is not serving his time if the army, may be a shepherd or a cattle driver.

On some large farms of the Campagna owned by noble families there are large casolari where the faitore or overseer of the estate lives. If the farm is not rented but run by the owner the fattere has severe men under his orders who wear the livery of the noble house that employs them. There are the head herdsman, the butteri or drivers, the shepherds, carters and many others

The agricultural implements are antias that described by Virgil, the scythe is ponderous, and the grain is thre times beaten out with a flai!

THE INTERPRETING SALESMAN

NEW CLASS STARTED BY THE WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

The American Born Interpreting Salesman the Newest Thing on the Selling Force of the Big Stores-Found Necessary to the Rule of American Store Courtesy. The American born interpreting sales-

nan is the newest thing on the selling force of a few of New York's big retail establish-ments, and so successful is he proving in his specialty of handling foreigners that a demand has sprung up for competent men in this line.

For a long time many of the stores which displayed "Ici on parie Français" or "Se Habla Español" signs to attract foreign visitors have been dependent on foreigners whose early selling experience was in the shops of Paris or London, where the system of handling customers is very different, for in Paris and London the shopkeepers do not encourage visits from the person who is just looking around, with no intention of making an immediate purchase.

In fact, such a visitor receives scan courtesy from clerks, and the American way of showing dozens of articles on request or of giving dozens of samples is unknown. Moreover, the clerk is probably blamed if he does not make a sale.

The foreign born interpreter, trained in such a school of salesmanship, finds it in such a school of salesmanship, finds it very hard to grow used to American store methods of encouraging visitors to buy and of entire courtesy to those who wish merely to look around with the idea of comparing prices. When he takes in tow foreign visitors or parties who wish to go about the big New York store he is particularly liable to revert to Paris methods and try to force sales even though he is not held responsible.

responsible.

It hurts him to do the advertising side

It hurts him to do the advertising side of the American store courtesy—that is, making the non-purchaser's visit so pleasant that she will come again or speak highly of the store to her friends. The New York stores have the cost of this all figured out. They know how many cents of advertising it takes to bring each visitor and just to attract crowds to look around the store they frequently advertise articles far below actual cost.

The foreign visitors, who know something of the American store's ways, sometimes do not care to use the foreign interpreter, because they fear he will employ Parisian sales methods, and instead of trusting themselves to him prefer to try broken English at a counter, which of course is a very slow process, uncomfortable to both sides. The one thing that a New York store wants is for its visitors and customers to be comfortable and to take away a kindly impression of the store. mpression of the store.

Many of the stores under no circum-

Many of the stores under no circumstances permit a customer to pay for broken glassware or china knocked off a counter by accident. The theory of this is that if the customer is made to pay for her carelessness she will be angry and talk unflatteringly of the store and so create an unfavorable opinion in the minds of her acquaintances. A story beginning: "I had the meanest thing done to me to-day. At Blank's they put a cut glass bowl too near the edge and I knocked it over and they made me pay \$15 and now I've got to do without my hat," would do more damage than \$100 worth of advertising could undo. Other stores

spend thousands upon courtesy men, whose business is simply to see that customers are greeted properly and have seats and are attended to promptly and courteously by those behind the counter.

This system of making customers feel themselves at home in a store, through luxuriously appointed waiting rooms with attentive maids, and even little hospital wards where a trained nurse will help a bad shopping headache, and through general rules that all visitors are guests of the firm and shall be so treated, the more progressive stores are determined shall also apply especially to visitors from abroad, so they are seeking the American born and trained salesman who can speak foreign languages to act as interpreter and store exhibitor for those who speak no English.

For such a man, who has grown up under the showing goods system of New York, is less liable to try to force sales and make the foreign visitor uncomfortable about simply visiting the store. And every great store has a desire to be known as one of the show places of New York which visitors surely must see as part of their trip to the metropolis.

This is done selfishly, for the stores know that when a woman gets back to her home, whether it is in Paris. Havana or Seattle.

This is done selfishly, for the stores know that when a woman gets back to her home, whether it is in Paris, Havana or Seattle, sooner or later she will talk about the stores. And this sort of oral advertising, if favorable, is worth far more in indirect sales than the trouble spent to please. Even the little country dressmaker who may want ideas of styles and visits the big stores to pick them up will probably tell her home customers: "This idea I got from an imported dress in Sellem's great dressmaking department," and Sellem's becomes a sort of standard for that village, which eventually will bring it custom.

The demand for the sort of men who can give such impressions to Paris and Madrid and Berlin has become so great that the West Side Young Men's Christian Association has established a special school of foreign languages to train interpreting salesmen and other selling agents to deal in German, French and Spanish. In addition to giving a speaking and writing knowledge of these tongues the instructors will teach the main points of business and social etiquette of foreign peoples, so that the interpreter will not unconsciously tread on foreign toes, and so give offence in his work of interesting visitors in American articles.

AN AGED BRITISH TREE.

The Cowtherpe Oak, Reputed 500 Years Old, Flourishing in Yorkshire. One of the oldest of British trees is the Cowthorpe oak, which has been standing near Wetherby in Yorkshire for 500 years,

according to veracious chronicle. It is a tree that has been described often and has figured in works of fiction. It is related of this tree that on occasion

It is related of this tree that on occasion as many as forty persons have been gathered within the hollow of its trunk, although it must be confessed that some of these were children. The most recent measurement showed that its girth of trunk at the ground was \$4 feet 3 inches and the cavity was 11 feet by 9 feet.

The tree is not now so very tall, reaching only \$7 feet into the air. There are twenty-five props about the tree to support the failing branches.

The cavity has been noticeable only airce.

BEAR WITH A VARIED HISTORY

JEFF DAVIS HAD MANY OWNERS AND WAS ALWAYS IN TROUBLE.

Began His Career by Hugging a Servant Girl Almost to Death and Was Finally Killed by the Husband of the Girl
-Kept a Man Prisoner Two Days. "I read the story in TRE SUN the other

day about the Long Island saloon keeper's pet bear that got into fatal trouble by hugging a servant girl," said an elderly and benevolent looking man from Honesdale, Pa., "and I want to say that the saloon keeper's bear wasn't the first pet bear to get into similar trouble by hugging a servant girl, as almost anybody up in Wayne county, Pa., will tell you, for they nearly all know the fate that befell Sam Allen's pet bear, Jeff Davis. "The bear was born on the headwaters

of the Ottawa River, in Canada, in the winter of 1887. One day in April of that year a party of trappers found the dead body of another trapper in the woods along the Ottawa, and a few feet away a dead she bear. Three little cubs were nestled body of another trapper in the woods along the Ottawa, and a few feet away a dead she bear. Three little cubs were nestled between the paws of the dead bear, whining piteously. The story was plainly told by the situation. There had been an encounter between the trapper and the old bear, and the bear had killed the trapper, but had received her death wound also. The clothing was nearly all torn from the trapper, every rib on his right side was broken, and there were bad wounds in many places on his body. The dead trapper was taken to the nearest esttlement and buried. The three orphaned bear cubs were carried off by the trappers who discovered them and the tragedy. J. B. White, a hotel keeper from Waymart, P.a., ten miles from Honesdale, was in Canada as the time, and he ran across the men who had the cub, heard their story and bought one of the little bears. He brought it home to Waymart, and it soon became a great pet about and had the freedom of the ballroom. Among those who attended the dance was Sam Allen, then proprieter of the Allen House at Honesdale, and a party of other Honesdales. It happened that Landlord White had a section of story pipe that he was to sand to some one in the least the down in the height the orphan bear cub was forgotten for the landlord laid the piece of storypip on the front porch of the tavers to it would not be forgotten. When the greating the time, and when after a while the owner of the cub looked around for it the cub was nowhere to be found.

"It was late when the down to the height the orphan bear cub was forgotten for the landlord laid the piece of storypip alone it in their wagon and drove wary, and the cub looked around for it the cub was nowhere to be found.

"It was late when the down to the height the orphan bear cub was forgotten for the lime, and when after a while the owner of the cub looked around for it the cub was nowhere to be found.

"It was late when the down to the height the orphan bear cub was nowhere to be found.

"It was late when the down to the cub was

For some reason he named it Jeff Davis, and its quarters were in the Allen House

and its quarters were in the Allen House barn.

"The bear grew to be a great pet in Honesdale and he increased in size rapidly. At eight months old he was very large for his age. One day about that time one of the servant girls of the Allen House, as was her wont, went to the barn where Jeff Davis was chained to feed him buckwheat cakes and honey. When the girl stepped up to hand him a paneake the bear seized her around the body with his fore paws and would have hugged her to death but for John Richmond, the stable man, who ran and clubbed the bear until he released the girl. Sam Allen decided that he didn't want any girl hugging bears around his place and he offered him to the first person who would give \$20 for him.

place and he offered him to the first person who would give \$20 for him.

"It was court week, and Lew Simons was over from Gouldsboro attending court. Lew kept hotel at Gouldsboro, and he bought Jeff Davis. The bear was headed up in a bogshead and transported by wagon to Gouldsboro.

"Simons chained the bear to a flagpole in front of his tavern. At that time Gouldsboro was a great shipping place for lumber and tan bark, and the principal patrons of the Simons tavern were teamsters. These men were tough, double fisted fellows, afraid of nothing, and the bear hadn't been part and parcel of the establishment an hour before one of them engaged in a wrestling match with him." The bear quickly put the teamster on his back. From that time teamster on his back. From that time wrestling with the bear came to be the pas-

"When this bear was taken by Lew Simons away from the Allen House at Honesdale in 1867 the father of the girl who had been so unceremoniously hugged by Bruin drove the team that transported Jeff to his new home. In making the trip this man found a good opening as an employee of a lumber company over in that region, and he hired out. Subsequently he removed his family, including the girl who was hugged by the bear, to the new locality, and afterward bought a farm near the Pike county boundary line. There the daughter married a man who was afterward made game keeper for the man who had got possession of the Lew Simons bear. He didn't know, though, that he had in his charge a bear that had so nearly squeezed the life out of his wife.

"A few days after Jeff Davis was placed in charge of this game keeper the latter took his gun apart one day and was cleaning it in front of the lodge. Suddenly he got a blow alongside the head that sent him sprawling. Getting to his feet, he saw the bear sitting on his haunches a short distance away. Jeff had in some way got loose and had evidently started out on the warpath. The bear's custodian had just time to tumble in at the lodge door and fasten it behind him when the bear rammed up against it. Not being able to get into the house Jeff besieged it. For two days and nights he kept the game keeper a prisoner.

"Then he thought of a plan of ecoape. In

rammed up against it. Not being able to get into the house Jeff besieged it. For two days and nights he kept the game keeper a prisoner.

"Then he thought of a plan of escape. In one corner of the lodge lay a piece of thin but strong rope a few yards long which had been left from a coli from which a number of anchor ropes for rowboats had been cut for use in fishing on the pond. Tying an easy running noose in one end of this rope, the game keeper went to the window and raised it. The bear was on guard, shuffled quickly that way, and rose on his hind feet, expecting his prisoner to come out. The prisoner, however, tossed the noose over the bear's head, drew it tight, and whipped the other end around a post in the cabin and made it fast. He then dashed out of the door and away toward the clearing for help to get the best of the ugly bear.

"John Traphagan, a furniture man from Newark, N. J., who always spent a week or so after deer in those parts, was in the woods not far from the game lodge, and the gamekeeper came upon him as he was hurrying after help. Traphagan went back with the gamekeeper, and they found the bear pacing furiously up and down in front of the house. Old Jeff was so ugly and evidently bent on mischief that the gamekeeper took the responsibility of ordering him shot, and Traphagan put the bullets into Jeff that ended his career.

"But then came trouble after the bear was dead. The owner of Jeff disputed the right of the gamekeeper to order him shot and discharged him. Traphagan found pleasant quarters at the gamekeeper's house and made that his stopping place thereafter when up there hunting.

"All this time, though, neither Traphagan found pleasant quarters at the gamekeeper's house and made that his stopping place thereafter when up there hunting.

"All this time, though, neither Traphagan of the pass, and then Traphagan went to Gouldsboro to take the cars for home, and they are pass, and then Traphagan went to pass, and then Traphagan went to pass, and then Traphagan the story of the family,